

76-10-11/34

**AUTHORS:** Antipina, T.V., Isayev, O.V.**TITLE:** The Effect of the Composition of the Alumosilicate Catalysts on the Hydration of Diethyl Ether and Dehydration of Ethyl Alcohol (Vliyaniye sostava alyumosilikatnykh katalizatorov na reaktsii hidratatsii dietilovogo efira i dehidratatsii etilovogo spirta)**PERIODICAL:** Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 10, pp.2245-2252 (USSR)**ABSTRACT:** The dependence of the reaction velocities in the case of the hydration of the diethyl ether and of the dehydration of the ethyl alcohol on the concentration of OH-groups at the surface of an alumosilicate catalyst and on aluminum oxide was investigated here. The kinetics of the hydration of ether and of the dehydration of ethyl alcohol at alumosilicates of different composition and at types treated with lye solution was investigated at 400°C. It is shown that the degree of the transformation from ether into ethylene is lower in the case of the ether-hydration-reaction by ~ 1/3 than that of the transformation of alcohol into ethylene in the dehydration of the alcohol. It was

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The Effect of the Composition of the Alumosilicate Catalysts on the Hydration  
of Diethyl Ether and Dehydration of Ethyl Alcohol

found that in the hydration of ether the ethylene separation does not increase considerably with the reduction of the aluminum oxide percentage, whereas it decreases linearly in the dehydration of alcohol. There are 13 figures, 2 tables, 7 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov  
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

5(2)

AUTHOR: Antipina, T.V. SOV/55-58-2-26/35

TITLE: Catalytic Activity of Alumosilicates Treated With Lye Solution.  
Report III (Kataliticheskaya aktivnost' alyumosilikatov,  
obrabotannykh shcheloch'yu. Soobshcheniye III)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki,  
astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 2, pp 197-202 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the preceding papers [Ref 1,2] the author showed that the  
alkali treatment of the alumosilicates leads to a strong de-  
crease of the ethylene development in the dehydration of the  
ethyl alcohol. Now she investigates whether this phenomenon  
is connected with a diminution of the specific surface. By  
measurements of the catalytic activity and of the surfaces it  
is proved that the phenomenon can be only explained by a  
chemical alteration of the surface. Some further questions in  
this connection are discussed. A method of V.T. Bykov [Ref 4]  
was used. The author thanks Professor K.V. Topchiyeva for the  
interest in her present paper.  
There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

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Catalytic Activity of Alumosilicates Treated With      Sov/55-56-2-26/35  
Lye Solution. Report III

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Chair of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1957

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.5(2)

AUTHORS: Antipina, T.V., and Norkina, R.S. SOV/55-58-4-25/31

TITLE: Catalytic Activity of Alumosilicates With a Small Percentage of Aluminium Oxide (Kataliticheskaya aktivnost' aljumosilikatov s malym procentnym soderzhaniyem tsikli alyuminiiyu)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematika, mekhanika, astronomiya, fizika, khimiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 197-204 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the catalytic activity of six different alumosilicate-catalysers with 12 and less percent  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content. It is shown that the kinetics of dehydrogenation of ethyl alcohol is described by the equation of A.V. Frost [Ref 7]; the change of the alcohol in ethylene is most intensive for a 5%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content of the catalyst. For a cracking of cumene the catalytic activity decreases monotonely with the  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content. It is stated that the specific surface for 5%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and 50% silicon gel is smaller

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Catalytic Activity of Alumosilicates With a  
Small Percentage of Aluminum Oxide

DDV/55-26-4-25/31

than for 3% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 97% silica gel. The authors thank Professor K.V. Nopchayeva for her assistance.  
There are 2 tables, 5 figures, and 11 references, 10 of which are Soviet, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION-Laboratory Kinetiki i kataliza (Laboratory of Kinetics and Catalysis)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1957

Card 2/2

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Antipina, T. V., Avdonina, Ye. N.

SOV/76-33-1-32/45

TITLE:

The Influence of Boron Fluoride on the Catalytic Activity of  
Aluminum Oxide and Alumosilicates (Vliyaniye ftoristogo bora  
na kataliticheskuyu aktivnost' okisi alyuminiya i alyumo-  
silikatov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, vol. 1, no. 1, 1976  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The influence of boron fluoride on heterogeneous processes was investigated less often than that on homogeneous processes (Ref 1). It is known that  $BF_3$  chemisorbs irreversibly on  $Al_2O_3$ , alumosilicate, and silica gel (Ref 4). The dehydration kinetics of alcohol and the cracking of curenne are examined on samples of aluminum oxide (industrial Cherenkov  $Al_2O_3$ ) and alumosilicate catalysts (a mixture of  $Al_2O_3$  (16%) and  $SiO_2$  (84%)), which were treated with  $BF_3$ . At  $400^{\circ}C$  boron fluoride was adsorbed on the catalyst in the reactor (in connection with a vacuum plant). The kinetic examinations were carried out by a method already described (Ref 5). The results

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The Influence of Boron Fluoride on the  
Catalytic Activity of Aluminum Oxide and Alumosilicates

SOV/76-33-1-32/45

obtained were elaborated by using the equation by A. V. Frost (ref 6). The adsorption of  $\text{BF}_3$  increases the activity of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (Fig 1).  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  with adsorbed  $\text{BF}_3$  shows an increased reaction velocity of the surface reaction, i.e. the proportional quantity  $\alpha$  shows an increase from  $\alpha = 0.049$  to  $\alpha = 0.070$  (Fig 2). The activation of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and alumosilicate by  $\text{BF}_3$  for the catalysis of the dehydration kinetics of ethanol is thought as being caused by the formation of a labile surface compound which is decomposed by the reaction products. The crack tests of cumene took place at a temperature of  $400^\circ\text{C}$  and during a period of 30 minutes. In this case, too, a sudden activity rise of the catalyst, caused by a  $\text{BF}_3$  treatment, is seen (Fig 4). This is especially true of aluminumoxide.

Card 2/3

The Influence of Boron Fluoride on the  
Catalytic Activity of Aluminum Oxide and Alumosilicates

SCV/76-33-1-32/45

The activating effect of  $\text{BF}_3$  on alumosilicates was also observed by A. P. Ballod in the laboratory of the Academician A. V. Topchiyev (In-t nefti AN SSSR)(Institute of Petroleum, Academy of Sciences, USSR), (report on scientific research work of the Institute for the year 1955). In conclusion, gratitude is expressed to Professor K. V. Topchiyeva. There are 8 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1957

Card 3/3

S/195/60/001/003/013/013  
B002/B058

AUTHORS: Topchiyeva, K. V., Antipina, T. V., Li Khe-suyan'

TITLE: The Effect of the Structural Porosity of Catalysts on Their Activity and the Kinetic Parameters of the Course of the Cracking Reaction

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, 1960, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp 471 - 477

TEXT: The effect of the size of pores of an alumino silicate catalyst on the cracking reaction of cumene between 350 and 500°C was studied. A catalyst of the following composition was used: 12%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and 88%  $\text{SiO}_2$ .

The various sizes of pores between 12 and 115 Å were obtained by replacing the intermicellar water to a different degree by isobutyl alcohol, isoamyl alcohol or cumene. Moreover, an industrially produced catalyst and a catalyst of the type Gudri (Goodry?) were studied. The structure of the samples was calculated from the adsorption isotherm of methanol vapor at 20°C. The kinetic of the cracking reaction of cumene between 350 and 475°C

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The Effect of the Structural Porosity of  
Catalysts on Their Activity and the Kinetic Parameters of the Course of the Cracking Reaction

S/195/60/001/003/013/013

B002/B058

is described very well by the following equation by A. V. Frost:  
 $v \ln(1/(1-y)) = \alpha + \beta v_0 y$ .  $v$  is the volume rate of the addition of the initial material in mmoles/g·h;  $y$  is the degree of reaction;  $\alpha$  is the apparent reaction rate constant in mmoles/g·h;  $\beta$  is a constant equal to unity.  $\log \alpha$  is a linear function of  $1/T$ ; the transition from the kinetic range to the diffusion range is manifested by a break of the curve. This corresponds to a considerable change of the activation energy. There are 9 figures, 2 tables and 15 references. 13 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: March 23, 1960

Card 2/2

S/189/60/000/002/002/008/XX  
B017/B067

AUTHORS:

Topchiyeva, K. V., Antipina, T. V., and Khe-Suyan', Li

TITLE:

Effect of the Pore Radius and Other Structural Characteristics of Oxidic Catalysts on the Parameters of the Course of Heterogeneous Catalytic Processes.  
Communication I. Production of Aluminum Silicate Catalysts With Different Structural Characteristics

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 2, khimiya, 1960,  
No. 2, pp. 13 - 21

TEXT: Aluminum silicate catalysts of equal chemical composition but different structural characteristics were produced in experimental series. The adsorption- and structural properties of the catalysts were studied in dependence on the degree of displacement of intermicellar water by isobutyl alcohol and cumene. Intermicellar water was displaced by isobutyl alcohol and cumene in the apparatus shown in Fig.1. Aluminum silicate catalysts of the composition 12%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and 88%  $\text{SiO}_2$  were

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Effect of the Pore Radius and Other  
Structural Characteristics of Oxidic      9/189/60/000/002/002/008/XX  
Catalysts on the Parameters of the Course of Heterogeneous Catalytic  
Processes. Communication I. Production of Aluminum Silicate Catalysts  
With Different Structural Characteristics      BO17/B067

produced by the method of GrozNII (Grozny Scientific Research Institute).  
The structural characteristics of aluminum silicate catalysts are given  
in a Table. Two series of catalysts were produced: 1) Series with the  
intermicellar water being displaced by butyl alcohol at 35, 51, 81, 95,  
97, and 100%; 2) series with the intermicellar water being displaced by  
cumene at 34, 63, 90, and 96%. The adsorptive properties and structural  
characteristics of the catalysts produced were calculated from the iso-  
therms of adsorption of methyl alcohol vapor at 20°C. Figs. 2 and 4  
graphically show the adsorption isotherms of methyl alcohol vapor, the  
distribution of pore volumes and pore radii, and the dependence of the  
structural characteristics on the degree of displacement of water in  
the catalysts of the first series. Figs. 5-7 show the same curves for  
the catalysts of the second series, in which water was displaced by  
cumene. It was observed that the chemical nature and properties of the  
organic solvents, which displace the water from the catalysts, influ-  
ence the structure of the catalysts. An aluminum silicate catalyst with

Card 2/3

ANTIPINA, T.V.

Effect of changes in the chemical nature of the aluminum oxide surface  
on its catalytic activity. Vest. Mosk un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.4:3-11  
Jl-Ag '60. | (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Alumina)

TOPCHIYEVA, K.V.; ANTIPIA, T.V.; LI KIE-SUYAN'; LEONT'YEV, Ye.A.

Formation of the porous structure of aluminosilicate catalysts  
subjected to the action of surface-active agents. Kin.i kat.  
2 no.6:887-893 N-D '61.  
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova,  
khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

(Aluminosilicates)  
(Surface-active agents)

ANTIPINA, T.V.; CHEREDNIX, Ye.M. (Moskva)

Surface chemical compounds of boron fluoride on aluminum oxide and  
their role in catalysis. Part 2. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no. 4:836-  
841 Ap '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Boron fluoride) (Alumina) (Catalysis)

S/062/62/000/010/003/003  
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Kritskaya, I. I., and Antipina, T. V.

TITLE: Application of adsorption chromatography when working with ferrocene derivatives

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 10, 1962, 1777 - 1783.

TEXT: The formation of keto groups on the central C atom was observed when chromatographing ferrocenes (F'). More detailed studies were made of this phenomenon in aralkyl-F', F'CH<sub>2</sub>Ar, and in ferrocenyl carbinols, F'CH(OH)R (R being Ar, Alk), chromatographed on "chromatographic" Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, (GOST 2962-54 (GOST 2962-54); pH 6.7 - 7; H<sub>2</sub>O 3% by weight) and on <sup>4</sup>C<sup>M</sup> (ASK) and <sup>27</sup>Al<sup>M</sup> (KSM) silica gel in air. The acidity of the adsorbents was determined by H. A. Benesi's method (J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 78, 5490 (1956)). Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:aralkyl-F' yielded a distinct amount of keto derivatives; benzyl-F', for example, yielded ~13% benzoyl-F' after 92 hrs contact at room temperature. Alkyl-F'  
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Application of adsorption...

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became oxidized only in traces, if at all. With a contact time of 120 - 200 hrs, the ferrocenyl aryl carbinols  $F'CH(OH)C_6H_5$ ,  $F'[CH(OH)C_6H_5]_2$ , and  $F'CH(OH)CH_3$  yielded respectively 92, 76.8, and 34%. Dehydration at  $300^{\circ}C$  in an  $N_2$  stream increased the catalytic activity of  $Al_2O_3$ . The degree of oxidation decreased when  $Al_2O_3$  had been exposed to air or  $CO_2$  for a considerable time, but reducing the contact time of  $F'CH_2C_6H_5$  from 90 to 4 hrs increased the  $F'COC_6H_5$  yield from 15 to 32% when air or  $O_2$  was blown through the adsorption column. There was no oxidation when  $Al_2O_3$  was treated with alkali. When Fe had not been separated from  $SiO_2$ , oxidation of alkyl and aralkyl- $F'$  and of diferrocenyl ethanes easily occurred, forming ferricinium cations of  $F'$  derivatives with electron-donor substituents. Ferrocenyl carbinols were disproportionated and etherified. This reaction depended on the acidity of  $SiO_3$ . 1,1'-di-( $\alpha$ -hydroxy benzyl)- $F'$  was not disproportionated, but yielded 55% of the internal ether besides small amounts of  $F'(COC_6H_5)_2$  and ferrocinium cations. Polyaryl methyl

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carbinols yielded ether under the same conditions. Benzhydrol for example, gave 41% of dibenzhydryl ether. The oxidations described are important especially for chromatographing small amounts. The conditions and results of 41 experiments are given in a table. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR). Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1962

Card 3/3

NESEMEYANOV, A.N.; KRITSKAYA, I.I.; ANTIPINA, T.V.

Use of adsorption chromatography in working with ferrocene derivatives.  
Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. nauk no. 10:1777-1783 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSR i Moskovskiy  
gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Ferrocene) (Chromatographic analysis)

CHIKHANOV, V.A.; ANTIPINA, T.V.

Kinetics of cumene cracking on aluminum oxide activated with  
boron fluoride. Kin. i kat. 4 no.4:595-600 Jl-Ag '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, khi-  
micheskiy fakul'tet.

CHERNOV, V.A ; ANTIPOVA, T.V.

Adsorption of benzene and methanol on fluorinated aluminum oxide.  
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no. 3:23-27 My-Ju '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.

CHERNOV, V.A.; ANTIPIINA, T.V.

Aluminum fluoride as a catalyst for cracking of hydrocarbons.  
Kin. i kat. 6 no. 61114-11115 N-D '65 (MIRA 1981)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,  
khimicheskiy fakul'tet. Submitted December 19, 1964.

SHAPAYEVA, Ye.S.; RUSKA, T.N.; DEVIATKOVA, A.V.; DOLGASHOV, V.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANTIPINA, V.I.; ROGOVSKAYA, Ye.O., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on Pakov Province] Agroklimati-  
cheskii spravochnik po Pakovskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.  
izd-vo, 1959. 138 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Leningrad. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Nachal'nik  
sektora agrometprognozov Severo-Zapadnogo upravleniya gidromet-  
sluzhby (for Devyatkova). 3. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Dolga-  
shov).

(Pakov Province--Crops and climate)

POPOVA, L.A., inzh.; ANTIPINA, V.I.; GRAKHOV, A.N., starshiy inzh.; PERSHINA, M.P., tekhn.; TERENT'YEVA, K.A., starshiy tekhn.; ZARINA, Ye.S.; TUULYA-METS, Kh.Yu., inzh.; MERILA, L.A., starshiy inzh.; KUZNETSOV, I.V., red.; EYPRE, T.F., red.; SVITINA, A.A., red.; MOISEYEV, I.N., red.; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Hydrological yearbook] Gidrologicheskii ezhegodnik. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. 1957. Vol.1. [Basin of the Baltic Sea] Bassein Baltiiskogo morea. Nos.0-3. [Basins of the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga from the Russian-Finnish frontier to the northern watershed of the Salaca River] Basseiny Finskogo i Rizhskogo zalivov ot gosudarstvennoi granitsy s Finliandiei do severnogo vodorazdela r. Salatsa. Pod red. I.V.Kuznetsova i T.F.Eipre. 1961. 460 p. (MIRA 14:9) (Baltic Sea region—Hydrology) (Kama Valley—Hydrology)

L 31810-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) RO/RM

ACC NR: AP6021673

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/003/0475/0480

AUTHOR: Bliznyuk, N. K.; Kolomyots, A. F.; Kvasha, Z. N.; Lovskaya, G. S.;  
Antipina, V. V.

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B

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)

TITLE: Dialkyl phosphites and monoalkylphosphinites

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 475-480

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, chemical reaction kinetics, toxicity,  
plant injury, chemical synthesis, ester, azeotropic mixture

ABSTRACT: It was found that dialkyl phosphites and monoalkylphosphinites are produced in high yields (almost quantitative) independent of the temperature at which the reagents are mixed, and degree of removal of hydrogen chloride from the reaction zone, by boiling the reaction mass, containing the reaction products of alcohols with phosphorus trichloride or dichlorophosphines, an esterification catalyst (such as sulfuric acid or p-toluenesulfonic acid), and a solvent, with azeotropic distillation of water. A preliminary estimate was made of the herbicidal activity of some of the ten compounds synthesized. In the tests the aboveground portion of the plants (the kidney bean as a typical dicot and the oat as a typical monocot) was sprayed with emulsions of

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UDC: 546.183:542.951.3

Cord 2/2

ZUBOV, V.V.; ANTIPIINA, Ye.N.; CHERNYKH, N.N.

Temperature dependence of the magnetostriction of  
certain ordering alloys. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; fiz.  
no.1:49-51 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni Kuybysheva.  
(Magnetostriction) (Alloys)

VOROB'YEV, B.A.; ANTIPIINA, Z.A., redaktor; ALEKSANDROV, V.I., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor

[Transfer pictures (decalcomania)] Perevodnye izobrazheniya  
(dekal'komaniia). Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1952. 106 p.  
[Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)  
(Decalcomania)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101720005-5

NADEZHIN, Yu.; ANTIPOV, A.

Through the Island of Java. Vokrug sveta no.8:25-32 Ag '53. (MLR 6:7)  
(Java--Description and travel)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101720005-5"

ANTIPOV, A., master

We use dismountable dumping trays. Stroitel' no.5:19 № '59.  
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Verkhne-Pyshminskiy zavod zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy i  
detalej, Sverdlovskogo sovmarkhosa.  
(Loading and unloading)

ANTIPOV, A., general-major aviatsii

Leninist control in action. Takh. i vooruzh. no. 3:4-5 Mr '64.  
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika politicheskogo upravleniya Belcrusskogo  
voyennogo okruga.

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CA  
JUL 1974 R-A.

Protection of  $\rho$ -nitroaniline nitrate and the free base from N. A. A. Antipov and K. K. Mirogova. *Zhurnal Organicheskoy Khimii*, 1973, v. 9, no. 5 (1973).—In the production of  $\rho$ -NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> (I) by nitration of PhNHCHO, the addn. of H<sub>2</sub>O to the reaction mixt. results in the vapor. of  $\rho$ -NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NHCHO with the expn. of  $\rho$ -NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>. + H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (II) at the concn. of 60% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and that of  $(\rho$ -NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (III) at the concn. of 25–30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, while the reducing matter and the  $\sigma$ -isomer remains in soln. II filtered off and dissolved to 25–30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concn. gives also III, which on further diln. begins to hydrolyze with the liberation of I. III was directly tried in dissociating or converted with NaOCH<sub>3</sub> into I, m. 147–8°. About 80% of the total NO<sub>2</sub>H was recovered from the mother liquor from II in the form of 16% acid by distn. at 80–90° and 600–800 mm., while the  $\sigma$ -isomer was ppd. from the distn. residue by the addn. of 3 parts of H<sub>2</sub>O. Chas. Blanc

## AEROSOL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ANTIPOV, A.A., inzh.; POPOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TERESHCHENKO, A.F.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk

Methods of calibrating propeller shafts. Sudostroenie 29 no.10:  
64-66 O '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

Khristov, V. (Nikolayev, N.S.)

Flexure of a sandwich plate subject to uneven heating. 1971.  
M. USSR no. 11:16,1-1447-163. (1.1.5. 17:12)

I. Nikolayevskiy korablenstreitchnyy institut.

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101720005-5

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101720005-5"

ANTIPOV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of lightweight passages on resistance to seepage in foundation  
soils. Gidr.stroi. 25 no.9:48-51 & '56. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Hydraulic engineering) (Soil mechanics)

SOV/98-59-10-10/20

S0(1)  
AUTHOR:

Antipov, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The Selection of a Rational Subterranean Contour for Concrete Dams  
on Sand Foundations

PERIODICAL:

Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 36-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article gives a brief account of a method developed for the calculation of subterranean contours of concrete constructions; this is normally a very complex question, but the method described here enables such problems as the weight of the construction, the coefficient of resistance to displacement, coefficient of erosion, filtration pressure, pressure on the crest of the spillway, cost, etc., to be solved simultaneously. The filtration counter-pressure  $W = (\text{pl. } \Delta 1-2-3) \gamma \alpha$ , (1)

where pl.  $\Delta 1-2-3$  is the area of the provisional lay-out of the counterpressure in the form of a triangle,  $\gamma$  is the volumetric weight of the water,  $\alpha$  is the coefficient of perfection of the filtration counterpressure lay-out (taken to be 1.50). The relation between  $W$  and the size of the subterranean contour is expres-

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The Selection of a Rational Subterranean Contour for Concrete Dams on Sand Foundations

and thus  $w = \frac{1}{2} nll(1 + B) \propto 1.5 ,$  (2)

where  $ll$  is the pressure on the building,  $l$  is the length of the cantilever,  $B$  is the width of the dam, and  $n$  is the ordinate of filtration counterpressure directly behind the channel. The coefficient of the dam's safe resistance to displacement is determined according to the formula  $K_c = \frac{\Sigma G - W - W_1}{\Sigma N} f ,$  (3)

where  $\Sigma G$  is the sum of the forces acting downwards,  $W$  is the suspending force,  $\Sigma N$  is the sum of the moving forces (horizontal), and  $f$  is the coefficient of erosion of the concrete in the foundation. The depth of impervious deposits ( $T$ ) should not be less than that dictated by the formula  $\frac{S}{T} < 0.4$  when  $\frac{T}{b} \geq 3$ , where  $S$  is the

length of the channel and  $b$  is half the breadth of the dam base, including the front part. By using Professor Ye.A. Zamari's nomograph, shown in fig.2, we find the length of the channel  $S$  to be

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$\frac{1+B}{b_2}$  and the length of the front part of the dam to be  $L_n = b_1^o = b_1$ . So in the case of small-scale work the use of Professor P.F. Fil'chakov's tables is recommended (Ref.5). From the compact graph, providing data concerning all the factors affecting the subterranean contour and their cost, the most suitable combination may be chosen for all kinds of dams. Two sample calculations are given in the text, one with drainage, one without, and table 2 contains a list of the pressures combining to form the quantity n and the formulae for their calculation. By inserting the value of the acting forces into formula (3), we find n to be

$$\frac{K_1 + K_2 + K_3 + K_4 + K_5 + K_6 + K_7 - W_1 - \frac{c}{f}(\sum N + N' - 1)}{0.75H(1 + B) l_2}. \quad (7)$$

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The cost of the variations is given in table 3, while fig.3 shows

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the combined graph for the different variations of the dimensions and cost. The conclusions drawn are that the method described provides for greater rationalization and economy in all kinds of dams, but that in class I and II projects it should be supported by more careful calculations. There are 3 tables, 3 graphs, 1 diagram, and 5 Soviet references.

Card 4/4

ANTIPOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining basic dimensions of buttress dams with flat under-ground profiles. Gidr.stroi. 30 no.7:27-30 J1 '60.  
(MIRA 13:?)

(Dams)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

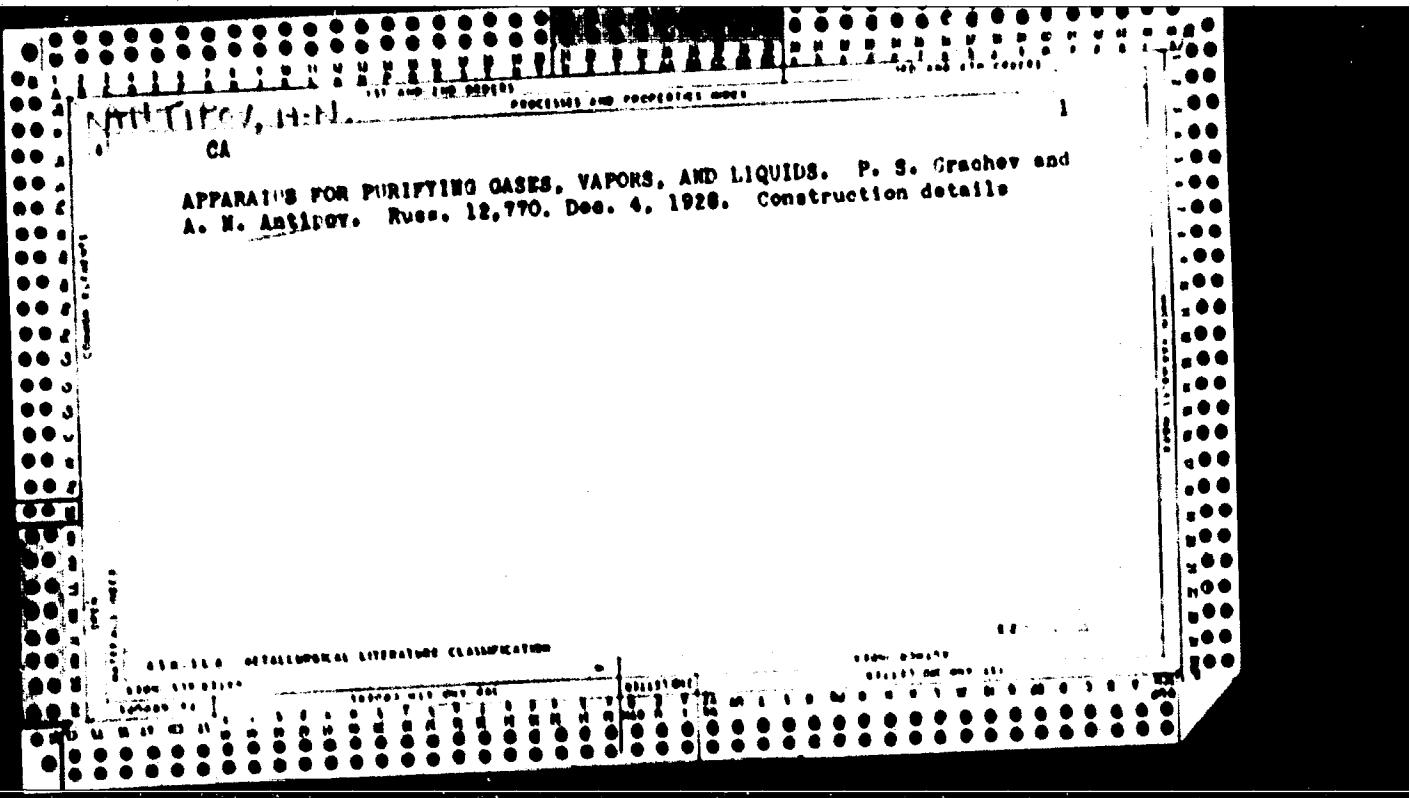
CIA-RDP86-00513R000101720005-5

ANTIPOV, A.M.

Conical vibrator sifter with production capacity of 15 cubic  
meters per hour. Rate. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no. 70:26-29 '53.  
(Sieves) (Sand) (MLRA 7:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101720005-5"



ANTIPOV, A.N.

Complications arising in deep drilling beyond the Arctic Circle.  
Neft.khoz. 43 no.4:63-66 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:4)

YEVGRAFOV, Georgiy Konstantinovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; IOSILEVSKIY,  
Lev Izrailevich, kand.tekhm.nauk, dotsent; ALEKSANDROV, Anatoliy  
Vasil'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; BOGDANOV, Nikolay  
Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; YEREMEYEV, Genrikh  
Mikhaylovich, inzh.; CHIRKOV, Vladilen Pavlovich, inzh.  
Prinimli uchastiye: RYBIN, V.D., inzh.; ANTIPOV, A.S., inzh.,  
MITROFANOV, Yu.M., inzh., retsevzent; KARAMYSHEV, I.A., inzh.,  
red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Prestressed bridge girders with stretching of the reinforcement  
before the concrete is placed] Predvaritel'no napriazhenye  
balochnye proletnye stroenija mostov s napriazheniem armatury  
do betonirovaniia. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie  
M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1962. 282 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Deyavstvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury  
SSSR (for Yevgrafov).  
(Bridges, Concrete) (Prestressed concrete)

YEVGRAFOV, G.K., prof.; ANTIPOV, A.S., inzh.

Results of the operation of prestressed concrete bridges. Put'  
1 put.khos. 7 no.12:30-31 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KHILINSKIY, F.A.; LOTYSHEV, I.P.; LEBEDEV, G.B.; SHAVKUNOVA,  
N.D.; DORIZO, A.P.; TERNOVAYA, K.G.; ANTIPOV, A.S.,  
obshchestv. red.; BABAK, Yu.M., tekhn. red.

[Goryachiy Klyuch] Goriachii klyuch. Izd.2., ispr. 1  
dop. [By] F.A.Khilinskii i dr. Krasnodarsk, Krasnodarskoe  
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 84 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Glavnnyy vrach sanatoriya No.2 Kurorta Goryachiy Klyuch,  
Kavkaz (for Lebedenko). 2. Sanatoriya No.1 Kurorta Goryachiy  
Klyuch, Kavkaz (for Shavkunova, Ternovaya). 3. Zamestitel' glavnogo  
vracha po meditsinskoy chasti sanatoriya No.2 Kurorta Goryachiy  
Klyuch, Kavkaz (for Dorizo).



IOSILEVSKIY, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ANTIPOV, A.S., inzh.

Results of testing reinforced boundles with MIITa anchor shoes for  
pulsating loads. Trudy MIIT no.126:68-83 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Orders--Testing)

ANTIPOV, A.P., otv.red.; KALASHNIKOV, V.P., tekhn.rod.

[Traffic regulations for cars and pedestrians on streets of cities and communities, and on highways of Moscow Province]  
Pravila dvizheniya transporta i peshekhodov po ulitsam gorodov, naselennykh punktov i dorogam Moskovskoi oblasti.  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Moskovskaya pravda," 1959. 94 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Moscow (Province). Otdel Gosavtoinspeksii i bezopasnosti dvizheniya.  
(Moscow Province--Traffic regulations)

Gerasimov, Vasiliy Timofeyevich; ANTIPOV, Andrey Vasil'yevich [accessed];  
LOBANOV, Viktor Ivanovich; ~~Chernikov, S. M., nauchnyi redaktor~~; GUS'KOV, Ye. M.,  
redaktor; MUDVYD'EV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Installing and servicing scutching and hackling devices in flax  
and hemp mills] Ustroistvo i obsluzhivanie mal'no-trepal'nykh i  
kudel'prigotovitel'nykh agregatov l'nosavodov i oen'kozavodov.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-vn legkoi promyshl. SSSR, 1957.  
419 p.

(Flax) (Textile machinery)

(HSDA 10:10)

SEMENENKO, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; YURZHOV, V.N., inzh.; SIDEL'KOVSKIY,  
L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANTIPOV, A.V., inzh.

"Thermal calculation of boiler units"(standard method). Reviewed  
by N.A. Semenenko and others. Teploenergetika 5 no. 5:92-94 My '58.  
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.  
(Boilers--Tables, calculations, etc.)

ZAKHARIK, Ye.; ANTIPOV, B.; KIRSANOV, S.; KOLOKOLOVA, M.; BELIK, P.;  
SIDEL'NIKOVA, Z., red.; NEMYTOV, V., tekhn.red.

[City of Orel] Gorod Orel. Orel, Orlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,  
1958. 122 p. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Orel—Description)

ANTIPOV, B.

The general plan of Omsk. Na stroi.Ros. 3 no.9:18-19 S '62.  
(MIRA 15:12)  
1. Glavnnyy arkhitektor Omska.  
(Omsk--City planning)

ANTIPOV, B. A.

Antipov, B. A. "Investigation of the outer magnetic field of oblate ellipsoids of rotation and short cylinders in a uniformly magnetizing alternate field," Trudy Sib. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta, Issue 26, 1949, p. 232-37

SO: U-52h1, 17 December 1963, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

ANTIPOV, B.V.

Pseudomyxoma of the peritoneum. Trudy mol. nauch. sotr. MNIKI  
no.11222-224 '59  
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz pato-morfologicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' prof. S.B.  
Vaynberg) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirsckogo.

\*

ANTIPOV, B.A.; ZUYEV, V.Ye.; KUKHARENKO, P.N.; SONCHIK, V.K.; FEDYUSHIN,  
A.A.

Transparency of a horizontal atmospheric layer in the range from  
0.7 to 14 . Part 1: Equipment and measurement methods. Izv.  
vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.2;105-110 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete  
im. V.V.Kuybysheva.  
(Atmosphere—Optical properties)

3.9000

82331

S/139/60/000/03/011/045

5073/8335

AUTHORS: Antipov, B.A., Zuyev, V.I., Kokhanenko, P.N., Sonchik,  
V.M. and Fedyushin, A.A.

TITLE: Transparency of the Horizontal Layer of the Atmosphere  
in the Range of 0.7-14  $\mu$ . Part II. Dependence of the  
Total Transparency of the Atmosphere in the Range  
0.7-14  $\mu$  on the Thickness of the Precipitated Layer of  
Water

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,  
1960, Nr 3, pp 72 - 75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors made an attempt to determine an empirical  
relation between the magnitude of the reduced signal  $V$   
(magnitude of the signal multiplied by a factor

$L_1^2/S_1$ :-  $L_1$  being the distance between the emitter and  
the receiver,  $S_1$  being the area of the emitter)  
and the air humidity which would show satisfactory  
agreement with experimental results obtained by the  
authors. As sources of infra-red radiation, four  
special emitters were used which were heated to 500 °C ✓  
and placed at a distance of 1210, 3494, 6645 and 9855 m  
from the receiving equipment. The experimental set-up,

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S/139/60/000/03/011/045

E073/E314

Transparency of the Horizontal Layer of the Atmosphere in the Range  
of 0.7-14  $\mu$ . Part II. Dependence of the Total Transparency of  
the Atmosphere in the Range 0.7-14  $\mu$  on the Thickness of the  
Precipitated Layer of Water

the method of carrying out the experiments and the processing of the results were the same as those described in an earlier communication (same journal, No 2, pp 105-110). The air humidity and the intensity of the signals were determined simultaneously. The partial pressure of water vapours was determined directly and then the thickness of the precipitated water layer  $wL$  was calculated, where  $w$  - the thickness of the precipitated layer of water in mm for 1 km and  $L$  - the distance in km between the emitter and a receiver. For detecting the relation between the air humidity and the magnitude of the signal only those measurements were taken into consideration which were carried out in the absence of any visible clouding of the atmosphere (mist, haze, fog, rain). Of a total of 811 determinations only 140 complied with this condition. The experiments were carried out during various days in March, April. H

Card2/4

82331

S/139/60/000/03/011/045

E073/R314  
Transparency of the Horizontal Layer of the Atmosphere in the Range of 0.7-14  $\mu$ . Part II. Dependence of the Total Transparency of the Atmosphere in the Range 0.7-14  $\mu$  on the Thickness of the Precipitation Layer of Water

July, August, September, October and November, 1958 and encompassed a wide range of variation of air humidity; the value of  $w$  varied between 0.7 and 17 mm/km and the  $wL$  values varied between 0.8 and 167 mm. It was found that the magnitude of the reduced signal  $V$  is not a linear function of  $wL$  (see plot, Figure 1) but it appears that the dependence can be better expressed by a linear dependence of  $\lg V$  on  $\sqrt{wL}$ . The following empirical relation was derived by the authors for the reduced signal  $V$ :

$$V = V_0 e^{-b \sqrt{wL}} \quad (2)$$

whereby  $V_0$  is the magnitude of the reduced signal in the absence of water vapours in the air,  $b$  is a constant equalling in the given case 0.2319. Curves calculated according to this equation are in good *V*

Cand3/4

10647

3.5150

S/169/62/000/008/032/090  
E202/E392

AUTHORS: Antipov, B.A., Zuyev, V.Ye., Kokhanenko, P.N.,  
Sonchik, V.K. and Fedyushin, A.A.

TITLE: Methods and certain results of studies of horizontal  
transparency of the atmosphere to long-wave  
radiation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 31,  
abstract 0B232. (In the symposium 'Aktinometriya i  
atmosfern. optika' (Actinometry and atmospheric optics),  
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1961, 248 - 251)

TEXT: The effect of meteorological conditions on the trans-  
parency of the atmosphere to long-wave radiation ( $0.7 - 1\frac{1}{4} \mu$ )  
over distances of 1.2, 3.5, 6.6 and 9.9 km was studied. Flat  
metallic radiators with electrical heating were used as sources  
of radiation. A vacuum thermo-element with a vibro-converter  
and a measuring amplifier 28AM (28IM) served as a receiver.  
The receiver was placed in the focus of a parabolic mirror.  
Simultaneously with the measurements at all four points the  
meteorological conditions were also measured, viz. temperature of  
Card 1/2

Methods and certain results ....

S/169/62/000/008/032/090  
E202/E592

the air, humidity, wind and intensity of precipitate. The results of the measurements were presented in the form of radiation curves vs. distance. The seasonal relation with maximum attenuation which coincides with the period of highest absolute humidity was found. A sharp attenuation of radiation was observed up to 3.5 km during the winter period, then it decreased, while during the summer period a sharp attenuation was observed up to 6.5 km.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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6.3200

## AUTHORS:

Antipov, B.A., Zuyev, V.Ye., Kokhanenko, P.N.,  
Sonchik, V.K. and Fedyushin, A.A.

## TITLE:

Transparency of the Horizontal Layer of the Atmosphere  
in the Region 0.7 to  $14\mu$ . III. Dependence of the  
Total Transmission of the Atmosphere in the Region  
0.7 to  $14\mu$  on the Thickness of the Precipitated Layer  
of Water

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,  
1961, No.1, pp.17-19

TEXT: In previous papers (Refs.1 and 2) the present authors  
described an apparatus and a method of measurement of the  
transparency of the atmospheric layer next to the earth surface in  
the region 0.7 to  $14\mu$  and for distances between 1.21 and 9.86 km. X  
The experimental material obtained was also reported. In the  
present paper additional data recently obtained are reported.  
As an approximation, the magnitude of the transmitted signal was  
described in Ref.2 by the exponential law

$$v = v_0 e^{-a\sqrt{wL}}$$

(1)

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Transparency of the Horizontal ... S/139/61/000/001/001/018  
E032/E414

✓

where  $w$  is the thickness of the precipitated water in mm per km,  $L$  is the distance traversed by the radiation in km,  $a$  is a constant and  $v_0$  is the intensity in the absence of the absorbing medium. Eq.(1) was obtained empirically and gave a sufficiently good representation of the experimental results. This expression accounts for the absorption of the infrared radiation by water vapour only and does not take into account absorption by carbon dioxide or effects due to atmospheric turbidity. The criterion for the applicability of Eq.(1) is the linear dependence between  $\lg v$  and  $a\sqrt{wL}$ . The new data now reported are also well represented by Eq.(1) right up to  $wL = 90$  mm. However, for greater values of  $wL$ , the dependence between  $\lg v$  and  $\sqrt{wL}$  is no longer linear and in order to describe all the experimental data the following formula was employed

$$v = \frac{c}{1 + wL} + k \quad (2)$$

where  $c$  and  $k$  are constants. This expression is also purely empirical and the criterion for its applicability is a linear  
Card 2/4

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S/139/61/000/001/001/018  
E032/E414

Transparency of the Horizontal ...  
relation between  $v$  and  $(1 + WL)^{-1}$ . Fig.2 shows the dependence  
of  $v$  on  $WL$ . During the measurements the sensitivity of the  
receiving apparatus was controlled by a 6 watt lamp at a distance  
of 5 m from the detector. It was found that the signal due to  
the lamp was very dependent on the humidity of the air. It is  
therefore pointed out that the use of a standard source at a short  
distance from the receiver may introduce errors unless  
corrections for the humidity are introduced. There are 2 figures  
and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom  
gosuniversitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva  
(Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of the Tomsk  
State University imeni V.V.Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1960

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89693

Transparency of the Horizontal ...

S/139/61/000/001/001/018  
E032/E414

Fig.2.

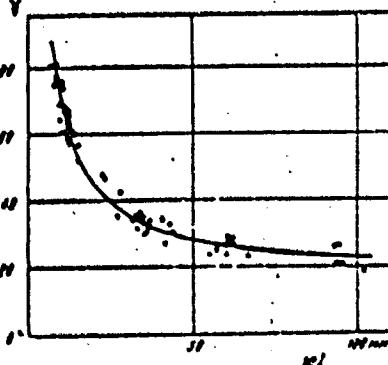


Fig. 2.

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5226-165 EST(1)/ENG(v)/FCC/E&C(t) Te-5/T1-4 Gn/38  
ACCESSION NR: AT5(11117) UR: 00000000000000000000000000000000

AUTORS: Antipov, I. A., Zuyev, V. Ye., Kabanov, M. G., Rekhinenko, I. M.,  
Nekrasov, Yu. V.

TITLE: New apparatus for measuring atmospheric transparency in the infrared region

SUMMARY: Naukovedcheskaya Soveshchaniye po voprosam opticheskoy atmosfery, 1th,  
optika i radioelektronika, Moscow, 1960. Voprosy opticheskoy atmosfery i radio-

optiki. Trudy Soveshchaniya. Moscow, 1960. Voprosy opticheskoy atmosfery

ABSTRACT: The problems in the field of measurement of electromagnetic waves in the infrared region require development of new methods mainly due to the fact that the atmospheric absorption characteristics of the infrared region are more complex than those in the visible region. In this connection, the authors have developed a new apparatus for measuring atmospheric transparency in the infrared region with respect to the infrared radiation. The apparatus consists of a long-wave radiation source, a narrow-band filter, a detector which is a detection of a useful signal in the presence of interference noise, a source of infrared radiation sensor, operating with a narrow-band amplifier, tuned to the modulation frequency of the radiation source. The output of the narrow-band am-

Cord A/3

L 52760-65  
ACCESSION NR: AT501177

plifier can be connected to an electronic computer using the circuit of the DZS-2 apparatus developed for investigation of discrete tropospheric and ionospheric propagation of very-short waves in the range 10-15 m. After modification, the system can be used to investigate the ionosphere and atmosphere simultaneously.

1973. The article is a review of the literature on the use of statistical methods of signals with noise. It includes 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirs'kiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete, Institut radioelektroniki i elektronnoi tekhniki, Tomsk State University

SUBMITTED: 25 Nov 74  
NO REF Sov: 000

ENCL: 2  
OTHER: 000

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \mathbb{P}(A_j \times B_j) = 1$$

Card 2/3

ANTIROV, B.P., Inst.; MAKAREV, N.V., Inst.

Making arched structures of glued wood. Avg. age: 37 years.  
(NIFA 1749)  
8-9 Ap '64.

ANTIPOV, B.V.

Pathomorphological examination of the "dry" arrested heart under  
conditions of experimental artificial circulation. Arkh. pat. 22  
no. 6:67-72 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

ANTIPOV, B.V.; GAL'PERIN, Yu.M.; YERMAKOVA, N.M.; PERESTORONIN, S.A.;  
SMIRNOV, Ye.Ye.

Restoration of cardiac activity after prolonged arrest and anemia  
of the heart in a surgically prepared experiment. Vest. khir. 85  
no. 7:9-17 Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(HEART FAILURE)

ANTIPOV, B. V.; GAL'PERIN, Yu. M. (Moskva, ul. Vorovskogo, d. 26, kv. 14)

Use of direct cardiac massage for artificial blood circulation  
(experimental-morphological data). Grud. khir. no. 5:52-58 '61.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz nauchno-eksperimental'nogo i patomorfologicheskogo o'idaia  
(zav. - prof. S. B. Vaynberg) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M. F.  
Vladimirskogo (dir. - zasluzhennyj vrach RSFSR P. M. Leonenko)

(HEART FAILURE) (RESUSCITATION)

~~ANTIPOV, B.V.; GAL'PERIN, Yu.M.; YERMAKOVA, N.N.; PERESTORCHIN, S.A.;~~  
~~SMIRNOV, Ye.Ye.~~

Effect of cardioplegic substances and artificial blood circulation regimes on the restoration of heart activity after prolonged anemia. Grud. khir. 2 no.4:108-113 Jl-Ag '60.  
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Adres avtorov: Moskva, 3-ya Moshchanskaya, d.61/2,  
Moskovskiy oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy klinicheskiy  
institut imeni M.F. Vladimirovskogo.  
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)  
(HEART FAILURE) (CARDIAC RESUSCITATION) (CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS)

VAYNBERG, S.B. [deceased]; YUDIN, Yu.G.; ANTIPOV, B.V.

Leukemoid reactions in tumor-like diseases. Vop. klin. pat.  
no.2:257-262 '61  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz patologomorfologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. S.B.  
Vaynberg [deceased]) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledo-  
vatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirovskogo.

ANTIPOV, B.V.; GAL'PERIN, Yu.M. (Moskva)

Interrelations of local and general factors in the pathogenesis  
of a dynamic obstruction of the intestines in peritonitis. Arkh.  
pat. 27 no.3:54-60 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morfologii cheloveka (dir. -  
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.P. Avtayn) AMN SSSR i Moskov-  
skiy oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy klinicheskiy institut  
imeni Vladimirskego (dir. P.M. Leonenko).

ANALYST: B. V. S.

On a of extended component of nuclear effect, Ark. p. 1.  
L. no. 3880-82-164. (MLA 18.12)

1. Nentral'naya patologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. prof. med. nauk R.P. Slobodin) Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo Instituta po poligal cheloreka ( direktor - akademik-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.P. Avtysyn) APN SSSR.

ANTIPOV, E.F.

ANTIPOV, E.F., S.A. MAIOROV, and P.A. KOSAREV,

Giroskopicheskie aviatcionnye prityory. Moskva, 1940.

Title tr.: Gyroscopic aircraft instruments.

NCF

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955

ANTIPOV, O. I.

Bitumens in traps of the Siberian Platform. Sov. geol. no.61:144-146  
'57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Ekspeditsiya Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedor, g. Rudnogorsk.  
(Siberian Platform--Bitumen)

AUTHOR: Antipov, G.I. 132-58-7-1/13

TITLE: Prospecting Characteristics of Iron Ore Deposits in the Angara-Ilim Region (Poiskovyye priznaki zheleznorudnykh mestorozhdeniy v Angaro-Ilimskom rayone)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedor, 1958, Nr 7, pp 1-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes various characteristics which could help to locate more iron ore deposits in the Angara-Ilim region. This region, still insufficiently explored, has only 2 iron ore deposits which could be of commercial importance. There are indications that more iron ore deposits can be found. In the last century, geologists discovered the connection of deposits with tectonic breaks and their location over the trappian intrusions. At a later date, other geologists (B.N. Artem'yev, S.A. Doktorovich-Grebnitskiy) confirmed these findings. The author classifies these characteristics in separate groups: 1) lithologic-stratigraphic characteristics - almost all deposits of the region are connected with tuff breccia. These formations are of pyroclastic origin and, in contact with the ore bodies, they became skarned; 2) structural-tectonic characteristics - all known ore deposits are located on large fields formed by

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uniform marl-argillaceous formations and are deposited horizontally. In the immediate vicinity of the ore deposits these formations are slightly dislocated and broken into separate blocks. The complicated structure of these horizontal layers indicates the possibility of ore deposits; 3) mineralogic characteristics - enclosing rocks are transformed into skarns in contact with the ore body. The larger the body, the larger the skarned surroundings; 4) geomorphologic characteristics - the Angara-Ilim region is an ancient plateau cut by large rivers, so that trap and magnetite ore bodies alone form protruding bald mountains which must be studied carefully. In cases where these ore deposits are covered by a layer of alluvial sediments, they still form bed-like protrusions, which can be discovered in early spring or autumn after the leaves have been shed.

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ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nadr SSSR (Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR).

1. Geology--USSR    2. Geophysical prospecting    3. Iron ores--Sources  
4. Iron ores--Economic aspects

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ACC NR: AP'003062

SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/67/033/00:/0014/0016

AUTHOR: Bolotskiy, D. P.; Antipov, I. N.; Krylyuk, N. V.

ORG: Chernovtsy State University (Chernovitskiy gosudarstvenny universitet)

TITLE: Synthesis of single crystals and study of the  $SbI_3$ - $BiI_3$  system by using the fusibility and electrical resistance methods.

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 33, no. 1, 1967, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal growing, antimony compound, bismuth compound, iodide, resistivity

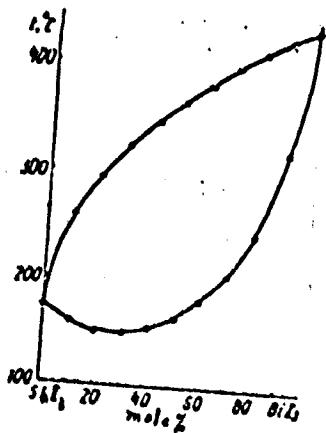
ABSTRACT:  $SbI_3$  and  $BiI_3$  single crystals were prepared from spectroscopically pure Sb and Bi and iodine by the Bridgman method in a vertical furnace with three temperature zones. The melting point diagram of the  $SbI_3$ - $BiI_3$  system was studied by plotting heating and cooling curves. The diagram obtained (see Fig. 1) showed the system to be characterized by a complete solubility in both the liquid and solid state. The dependence of the log of the resistivity on the reciprocal temperature was found to be linear in  $SbI_3$  single crystals. The presence of  $BiI_3$  changes this function completely, and the latter keeps changing with increasing  $BiI_3$  content. An isotherm of the resistivity of the  $SbI_3$ - $BiI_3$  system at 100°C showed a peak at 20 mole %  $BiI_3$ ; this is attributed to a certain ordering of the structure. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

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UDC: 541.1+54.141

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Fig. 1



SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Jan65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

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